

ANGLO-JAP PACT SEEN AS MENACE

Conference May Be Disrupted
by Insistence of Britain That
Alliance Stand.

By HARRY L. ROGERS.
International News Service.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance today loomed larger than ever before as the rock upon which the armament conference may split. With the attitude of the United States and Great Britain on this question diametrically opposed, it was made perfectly evident that the British delegation intends to press its views to the utmost.

Britain To Fight For Alliance.

Suggestions thrown out a few days ago in semi-official British quarters to the effect that Great Britain would not consider abrogating the alliance, have been emphatically and officially confirmed, though with the qualification that a tripartite agreement between Great Britain, United States and Japan might be welcomed as a substitute. Two members of the British delegation state flatly that Great Britain will not denounce the alliance, and still a third has suggested the tripartite solution.

The unanimity with which all spokesmen for the British delegation have recounted the services of Japan as an ally during the war is suggestive of a concerted effort to impress upon the American public the high value which Great Britain sets upon the alliance. It is remarked too, especially in Chinese quarters, that the eulogies of Japan are not made of the twenty-one demands which the Japanese submitted to China in 1915.

U. S. Attitude Unchanged.

Meanwhile, the attitude of the United States toward the Anglo-Japanese pact remains unchanged. Despite repeated official assurances to the contrary, this Government is convinced that the continued existence of this offensive and defensive agreement is in direct opposition to the best interests of the American people. While there has been no formal statement from the Harding Administration as to its views in the matter, the Government left no doubt as to its attitude when the question of the renewal of the alliance was under consideration before the British Imperial Conference in London last August. That the Administration will in the near future again permit its views to become known is regarded as not unlikely.

Notes May Solve Problem.

Though the traditional antipathy of the United States to anything saving of an alliance, reiterated most emphatically by the Harding Administration, makes any thought of a tripartite Alliance with the United States as a party, impossible, it is suggested in some quarters that a solution of the difficulty might be found in the exchange by the three powers, of a series of notes laying down certain general principles as to their policies in the Pacific and Far East.

3 SPOONS TAKEN FROM STOMACH OF PA. WOMAN

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Ludwig, twenty-five years old, was admitted to the Allentown Hospital to be treated for severe stomach pain. Chief Surgeon Schaffer removed three spoons by an operation. The woman does not remember having swallowed them. She had been suffering three years.

Mrs. Ludwig has been employed as a domestic in an Allentown family for several years. Her home is in Norristown.



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'Let Varring Europe Alone,' Is Sane Policy For U. S. Says Wells

WAR OR PEACE?
Studies at the Washington
Conference.
No. 13—The Larger Question Be-
hind the Conference.

By H. G. WELLS.
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Chicago Tribune.)
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The Washington conference, after its tremendous opening, seems now to be running into slack water. It has had its three great days, in which Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour and M. Briand have respectively played the leading parts. The broad lines of a possible naval reduction and of a possible Chinese and Pacific settlement are shaping themselves in men's minds.

France to Keep Army.

M. Briand has spoken and now departs. France will not disarm until she has a binding treaty which her former allies are not yet prepared to give her. She ignores the assurances of her proven allies and the experience of the great war. She goes in fear of a possible Russian and German attack and she is "assailable on three coasts." So she retains her great armies, and especially her "colonial" army.

M. Briand's departure has something of the effect of France shaking the dust from her feet and departing from the conference. But France cannot step out of her share in the leadership of peace in this fashion. France has not finished with the conference yet. She will speak now at Washington with a voice perhaps less romantically impressive but more practically helpful. She has explained the terrors of her position and the assembled delegates have said: "There! There!" to her as politely and soothingly as possible.

No body really believes in the terrors of her position. Mr. Hughes is a man of great tenacity of purpose and his chief reply to M. Briand's speech is to keep military disarmament upon the agenda. A third committee of five powers has been added to the two already in existence to deal with land disarmament. It is doubtful if it can get very far unless it can bring in German and Russian representatives to reply to the alarmist charges of M. Briand.

With the formation of this third committee, the Washington conference would seem to have got as much before it as it is likely to handle. The Hughes impetus has done its work and done its work well. The conference has followed his rigorous lead almost too rigorously. It has cut off a massive part of the vast problem of world peace and seems well on the way to manage it. That is exemplary—if limited. To manage a sample is to go some way toward demonstrating that the whole is manageable.

A war on the Pacific has been averted, I think, at least for some years. But the more general problem of world peace as a whole, still remains untouched, and it is well to bear in mind that that is so.

Sees Shrinkage in Arms.

It is impossible not to contrast this phase in the life of the Washington conference with the great propositions of the opening days, when President Harding was speaking at Arlington and in the Continental building, making an end to offensive—and with that of defensive—war forever in the world.

It is impossible to ignore this shrinkage of aim and to refrain from measuring the vast omissions. That prelude, one perceives, was the prelude to something greater than this present conference, and more than this conference must ensue from it.

The haggling and adjustment that is now going on in the committee of five powers on naval limitation and in the committee of nine powers on the Pacific settlement I will not attempt to follow. I will only say that the expert and diplomatist the public is concerned not with the methods of the wrangle but with the general purport and practical outcome.

We of the general public are incapable of judging the merits of the battle cruisers and the possible limits to the size of submarines. Our concern is to see such things grow rarer and rarer until they disappear. I will not apologize, therefore, for going outside the conference chamber to the matter of my next few papers. I will go back from Mr. Secretary Hughes and his proposals and their consequences to President Harding and to the great expectations with which the conference assembled.

These expectations looked not merely to an arrest of international competition on the Pacific and to giving threatened China a breathing time to bring itself to modern conditions, they looked frankly toward the establishment of a world peace.

See Wisdom in U. S. Policy.

BUT SO FAR AS EUROPE GOES, WHERE, AS M. BRIAND'S SPEECH INDICATED, THE NATIONS ARE LOCKED TOGETHER IN STATE OF EXTREME DANGER, THE CONFERENCE HAS AS YET DONE NOTHING. IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL DO VERY LITTLE. IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE PEACE OF EUROPE CAN EVER BE DEALT WITH EFFECTUALLY IN WASHINGTON.

THE TROUBLES OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT ARE AN OLD INTRICATE STORY, AND I BELIEVE THE ATTITUDE ASCRIBED HERE TO THE AMERICAN CENTER AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE CONFERENCE ARE NOT BOTHER US WITH THEM, IS A THOROUGHLY SOUND AND WISE ONE.

AMERICA HAS NEITHER THE TIME AND ATTENTION TO SPARE, NOR THE PARTICULAR UNDERSTANDING NEEDED, TO GRASP THE TANGLED DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPE. SUCH INITIATIVES AS THOSE OF PRESIDENT WILSON ABOUT DANZIG AND FUME SETTLE NOTHING AND LEAVE RANKLING SORES. IT IS UP TO EUROPE TO CLEAR UP AND SIMPLIFY ITSELF BEFORE IT COMES INTO THE WORLD ARENA WITH AMERICA.

It is just the range of possibility, therefore, that some sort of European conference may arise out of the Washington gathering. Such a conference is becoming necessary. The divergence in spirit and aim of France and Britain that Washington

has brought out is not a divergence to be smoothed over. Better it should flare now than smolder later. I have done my own small best to exacerbate it, because I believe a brisk quarrel and some plain speaking may clear the air for a better understanding. Europe needs ventilation. When France, Britain, Italy and Germany meet together to discuss their common interests, cut through their impossible entanglements, and get rid of their mutual suspicions and precautions, with the frankness of this Washington gathering, with an open and free discussion and as ample a public participation, European affairs will be on the mend.

Economics Need Alteration.

But there is another issue which America cannot keep out of as she can keep out of the Franco-German-Japanese autocracy and its ambitions, and upon this second issue the world looks to her for some sort of leadership.

So far, the Washington conference has excluded any consideration of the economic and financial disorder of the world. But that consideration cannot be indefinitely delayed; it is becoming pressingly necessary.

All the while we are debating here about Japanese autocracy and its ambitions, and what we really mean by the "open door," and whether we shall have 40,000 or 90,000 tons of submarines and so on, the economic dissolution of the world is going on throughout the world, beneath the surface of our formal international relations.

I propose in my next paper to discuss this process of economic and social dissolution which is now going on throughout the world, beneath the surface of our formal international relations.

It is the larger reality of the present world situation which the brighter, more dramatic incidents of the earlier sessions of Washington hide for a time thrust out of our attention.

WED YEARS TO AUNT, HE NOW ASKS FREEDOM

Brooklyn Man Makes Astonishing
Discovery That His Wife
Is Mother's Sister.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Robert Brennan, thirty-six, sought in Brooklyn supreme court yesterday an annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, sixty-eight, basing his action on the discovery that she is his aunt.

Supreme Court Justice Kelby, before whom the application was made, was astonished, and after the preliminary testimony put Brennan on the stand and made him retell the story. Brennan said that the marriage took place in 1907. At that time he discovered Mrs. Brennan's blood relationship to him.

Husband's Mother a Witness.

Mrs. Mary Brennan, mother of the plaintiff, was the chief witness. The action was defended. The mother testified she came to this country from Ireland in 1912, and, on going to her son's home in the Bronx, discovered his wife was her own sister.

"I was dumbfounded," she testified. "I did not know what to say."

During the examination, after which decision was reserved, Justice Kelby asked Brennan to explain why he should want to marry a woman so much older than he.

"I can't explain it, either," Brennan replied. "I know, we just got married, that's all."

The papers in the annulment action, it was stated, were served by the plaintiff's mother.

Wife 31 Years Senior.

"I was twenty-one when I first met my wife," Brennan testified. She was then fifty-two. Her husband and I worked in the same butcher shop in the Bronx. He died and I went to live at her home as a boarder to help defray expenses."

"Don't you know you committed a crime by marrying your aunt, and that you can be punished for it under the law?" asked the judge.

"I never knew she was my aunt. She never told me. It was just a coincidence."

KENTUCKIAN ACQUITTED
UNDER UNWRITTEN LAW

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Nov. 24.—James Griffy was acquitted yesterday afternoon by the jury after a five-minute deliberation. Griffy had been on trial since Monday. He described on the witness stand his return home one day last April, finding Beraw and Mrs. Griffy promised to have nothing more to do with each other and he need not to shoot Beraw, on whom he had fired a pistol. He then told of meeting Beraw just after the latter had left a boarding house where Mrs. Griffy lived. The wife was the first person to reach her husband after the jury announced its findings. She kissed him warmly. The Griffys say they are entirely reconciled.

DR. W. W. PEET NEW LEAGUE
COMMISSIONER IN TURKEY

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Dr. William Wheelock Peet, a native of Fall River, Mass., and one of the chief representatives of the American mission in Turkey since 1881, has been appointed League of Nations Commissioner at Constantinople. Dr. Peet's chief task will be to reclaim Christian Minor. In this capacity he will serve as president of a mixed committee, composed of the high commissioners of Great Britain, Italy and other interested nations and will have charge of the neutral zone established at Constantinople under the auspices of the League of nations for care of reclaimed exiles.

BRIAND REPORTS GRATIFIED WITH PARLEY RESULTS

France Reluctant to Give Up
Submarines, He Attests on
Eve of Departure.

By MARIE DU MONTALVO,
International News Service.

The premier of France left Washington today. An enthusiastic crowd was waiting to bid him adieu at the Union Station, and M. Briand's face was wreathed in smiles. He shook hands with every correspondent and expressed his pleasure at the way the newspapers had treated him.

"I had the impression," he said, "that the press of this country was ferocious—but you have been so kind. I appreciate it. I appreciate it the more because I am one of 'the gang' myself—oh, but really one of the gang!"

Speaks Significantly.

Premier Briand's last word to the press at his daily conference with correspondents yesterday evening was that "battleships are not built for sardine fishing, and as long as there are capital ships for the big nations there must be submarines for the smaller ones."

"The very existence of capital ships," he continued, "is symbolic. They are built for aggressive warfare, and to keep them means that aggressive wars will still exist. Submarines and cruisers are obviously for defensive purposes."

It was called to M. Briand's attention that his attitude with regard to this question did not seem popular with the British press, which attributed an ulterior motive to France's opposition to the British program.

"Ah," said the premier, "but when the British asked for 500,000 tons of capital ships I did not try to see in it a menace to France!"

"We do not wish to give up the submarine. We have disarmed all that we can. Our land disarmament will be greater than the naval disarmament which has been proposed."

Confident in Viviani.

Asked whether he would return to this country, he said that there was little chance of it.

"I regret leaving, though I rejoice that I am leaving my country's interests in the very capable hands of M. Viviani. I came to put the case of France to America, and my words have been permitted to echo round the world."

At any rate, we have vindicated the idea of the conference as a method of settling problems. One may criticize conferences, but at least they are better than war. I shall try to send notes and telegrams."

PRESIDENT OF OWLS FOUND
GUILTY UNDER MANN ACT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—After an hour's deliberation a Federal court jury here yesterday found John W. Talbot, of South Bend, supreme president of the Order of Owls, a fraternal organization, guilty of violating the Mann act.

The jury's verdict held Talbot guilty under each of four counts, charging violation of the Mann act with each centering around the inducement by Talbot of Pearl Bailey, of Topeka, Kan., to go to South Bend for immoral purposes. District Attorney Vannuys said that the law provided a maximum punishment of \$5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

PRINCESS MARY'S CHOICE
PLEASES GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The newspapers express satisfaction at the betrothal of the Princess Mary to an Englishman and equally approve her choice of a husband in the Viscount Lascelles. It is emphasized that there would have been general disappointment if she had married a member of foreign royalty and thus have left England, where she is universally popular.

Meanwhile expressions of gratification over the betrothal are coming from people in all parts of the empire. Congratulatory messages were pouring into Buckingham Palace today from every direction bearing affectionate expressions of loyalty and good wishes from all ranks of the British community.

No official information has been given regarding the date of the wedding, but it is believed the engagement will not be a prolonged one.

BOMBS RAIN IN TRIEST
AS COMMUNISTS RIOT

TRIEST, Nov. 24.—Bombs were exploded in various parts of the city yesterday, and some stores which were open were attacked by men with hand grenades. Several persons were injured.

There were sporadic revolver duels between the fascist and communists. The business men of the city have formed a committee to combat the strike which is in progress and operate the public services.

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To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days you must get at the cause.

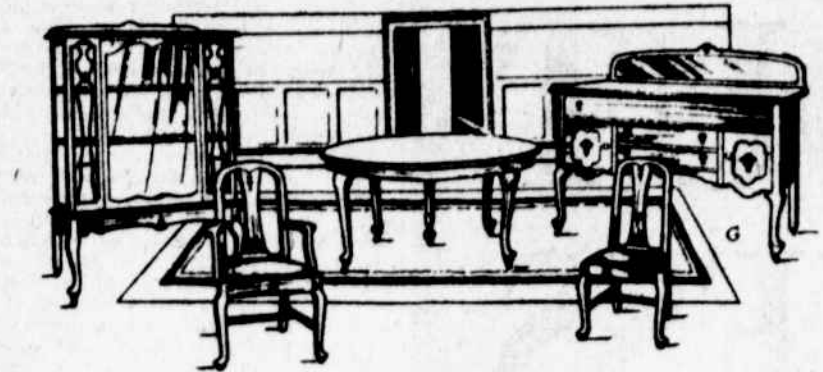
Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects. They start the bile and overcome constipation. Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results. Millions of boxes are sold annually at 15c and 30c.

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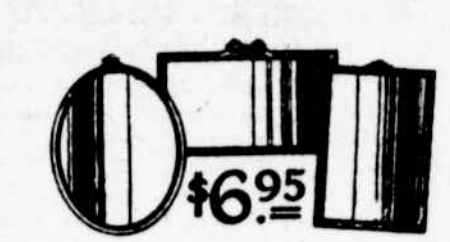
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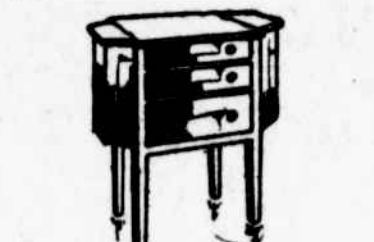
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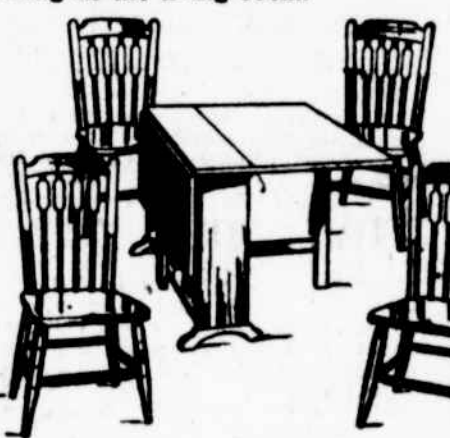
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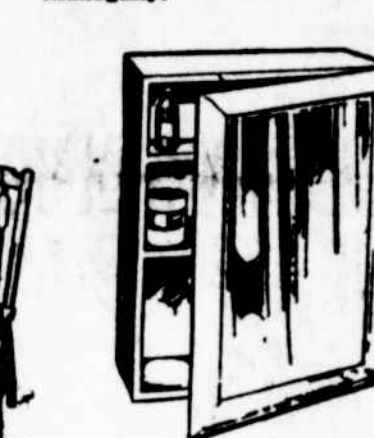
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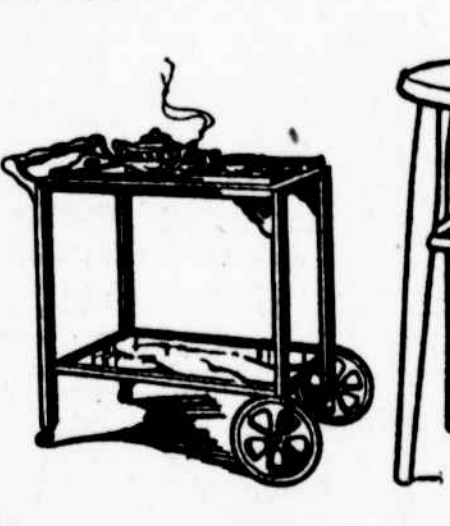
A luxurious Suite, comprising 6-ft. Sofa, roomy Armchair and Rocker; spring seats upholstered with a beautiful floral tapestry. This is a suite that will richly furnish your living room.

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